

Deaf-Mutes' Journal

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature"

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OMAHA

Mr. and Mrs. T. Scott Cuscaden gave a reception at their home, on Thursday evening, August 5th, honoring Mr. and Mrs. Roy Stewart of Washington, D. C. As the porch was electricity lighted, the guests kept cool on the lawn. The Stewarts were enroute to Tekamah, Neb., from Chicago to visit Mrs. Stewart's folks. They attended the N. A. D. convention and had every praise for it as a brilliant success. The Cuscadens were resourceful hosts and it was a pleasure to meet the easterners again. 'Twas Mr. Stewart's first visit here in a long time. Refreshments wound up a pleasant evening. Those present were Messrs. and Mesdames James W. Sowell, F. Arthur Clayton, Oscar M. Treuke and Harry G. Long, and Mesdames Emma Seely, Alva Hurt and Mr. Charles Falk.

A deaf and blind war veteran named Stephen D. Cartwright, formerly a news-commentator in an Omaha radio station, has been awarded Floyd Gibbon's \$250 monthly prize. His was the best adventure story dramatized on the networks during July. During the last ten years he has learned to understand conversation with his fingertips.

Miss Mildred Lauber of South Bend, Ind., is in Omaha visiting Miss Katherine Babcock. Both attended the N. A. D. convention in Chicago, and Miss Babcock brought her old friend here. Miss Lauber was the honor guest at a picnic given by Miss Babcock and about a dozen friends at Riverview Park, Sunday, August 8th.

Mrs. James W. Sowell (Maude Brizendine to you) gave an informal tea at her cozy home on Wednesday, August 11th, from 2 to 5 P.M. Mrs. Alva L. Hurt was the honor guest. She lived here for several years before moving to Los Angeles, Cal., and is interested in the doings of a lot of old timers. She made a cake and some apple sauce at her sister's home recently and was disappointed to find she had substituted salt for sugar. Poor soul! We'd hate to have the same experience. Mrs. Sowell had plenty of nutbread, cake, ice-tea and coffee on hand. As usual she proved a jolly and entertaining hostess. She has evidently accumulated loads of pep during her three months' visit in Arizona.

Miss Ruth Neujahr has returned from a two weeks' vacation with relatives in Sioux City, Iowa. While there she called on Mr. and Mrs. John Probert and found Mr. Probert not at all well.

The convention of the Nebraska Association of the Deaf will be in full swing by the time this issue of the JOURNAL reaches its readers. The Hotel Rome, its headquarters has been remodeled and air-conditioned. The members and their friends will find it a place of beauty, comfort and convenience. The local committee is trying its best to give a versatile and enjoyable program. Chairman Joe Purpura has been so busy running hither and yon that the soles of his shoes are beginning to go back on him. Publicity Manager Eugene Fry has sent out scores of attractive announcements. Here's hoping for a successful and profitable convention.

Bennie Delehoy had a serious accident Sunday, August 8th. He was picking apples from a tree in his yard and his leg caught between two limbs and in attempting to free himself he

suddenly fell, fracturing his spine at the base and bruising his hip. He thought he was better Monday morning and went to work. An ambulance had to be called to take him to Covenant Hospital. As he could not lay down special arrangements were made to relieve his pain. He was placed in a cast.

The Only Odie W. Underhill of Morganton, N. C., stopped in Omaha between trains Monday afternoon, August 16th. He was enroute home from California, where he spent two months with his son. Mrs. Underhill remained awhile longer with her folks. Their son, James, is a commissioned officer with the Hamilton Airlines Corporation. H. G. Long had the pleasure of meeting him the second time since the N. F. S. D. Convention at Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Charles Falk took them to the Cuscaden's till train time. The Treukes happened to call and a very sociable time was had.

Abe Rosenblatt of Kansas City, Mo., came to Omaha on business Monday evening, August 16th. He left Friday, August 19th. His friends were glad to see him again.

HAL AND MEL.

Washington State Brieflets

Rev. G. W. Gaertner and family spent about three weeks in this state. Part of the time was spent at the summer home of a friend on Lake Sammish. Between fishing and rowing he found time to call on some of the Seattle deaf. The whole family called at the writer's home one evening. The Rev. and his two sons as well as my son are all musicians, the result was the young people had a musical time while the older people visited. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Litchenberg and daughter of Tacoma, dropped in unexpectedly and had a visit with Rev. and Mrs. Gaertner.

I believe Rev. Gaertner's visit here during the 15th anniversary of the Seattle Lutheran Church, August 8th, at which he delivered the sermon, was a help to the church. He now understands the situation and the obstacles the church has to contend with. He also had a chance to see the splendid leaders we have in Rev. and Mrs. Westerman.

At the Spokane picnic July 4th, Mr. and Mrs. John Frisby and Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Paterson, Sr., were each given presents. The occasion being their 25th wedding anniversaries.

Harland Westerman returns to school in Portland in September.

Tacoma deaf had a picnic at Spanway August 8th.

After an illness of some years the father of George Riley of Victoria, B. C., died about a month ago.

If you want to see scenery, just take a trip from Seattle to Vancouver, B. C. Foreign countries cannot beat it. You will see hills, mountains, glens, valleys, rivers, lakes, sounds, bays, creeks, and now and then a glimpse of the ocean, woods of many assorted varieties. Paved roads all the way, but am bound to say the roads this side of the border line are wider and better than in Canada. Across the border you will hear many expressions that are strange here. For instance you ride on a tram not a street car, you take a holiday not a vacation, you sleep on a chesterfield not a davenport. At the parks and resorts a plate of French fried potatoes are sold much as we sell peanuts in the United States.

W. S. ROOR

NEW YORK CITY

Superintendent and Mrs. Skyberg of the New York School for the Deaf returned home on Friday, August 20th, on the "Berengaria." Mr. Skyberg had been in attendance at the International Congress of the Deaf at Paris from July 31st to August 6th, as a delegate appointed by the United States Government to represent this country at the Congress. Mr. and Mrs. Skyberg spent several days in England before sailing for home. Their two daughters, Elva and Dean, accompanied by Mr. Davis and Mrs. Slockbower, met them at the pier, and it was indeed a happy reunion.

On Thursday night Mr. Louis Hagen, the Butter and Egg Man, bobbed up at the Deaf-Mutes' Union League meeting. 'Twas a surprise to his friends who thought he was still in a hospital in Connecticut. In July while in a friend's car he was badly hurt in a collision with another car that violated traffic rules. He was the only one injured. It was a very narrow escape. He was taken to a hospital nearby where his injured head and left arm were treated. That is why his friends at the club were surprised to see him so soon after the accident. The party responsible offered to settle the case, but Mr. Hagen's lawyer was not satisfied with what was offered, so it will come up in court.

The Deaf-Mutes' Union League will have a Literary Night Sunday, September 26th. As soon as all arrangements are completed announcement in an advertisement in this paper will be made.

Mr. William Lustgarten is on his annual vacation to Belmar, N. J., where he has friends. He intends to take bus rides to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove to see what these summer resorts are like.

Mr. Herbert C. Lieberz has just returned from a 1,800-mile trip that embraced eight States of Uncle Sam's domain, besides the wilderness of Canada. He made the trip in his old "1930 Ford," and without mishap throughout the entire trip. He's going to stay put about the kind of car he will purchase next—a 1938 Ford. The writer knows how good the old car is, he having made several long trips with him.

Last week the will of Mrs. Carrie Guggenheim, widow of the late Isaac Guggenheim, the copper magnate, was probated. She left to Osmond Loew (deceased) a nephew, \$25,000 and to Helen Loew, grandniece \$25,000. The will of the late Mr. Osmond Loew was also probated. He left \$150,000.

Mr. Robert N. Stevenson, aged 75 years, died at Hawthorne, N. J., on Wednesday, August 18th. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. G. C. Braddock of St. Ann's Church for the Deaf, Friday, the 19th, before quite a gathering of his deaf friends. Interment was in Mount Hope Cemetery, Westchester, N. Y.

Mr. Stevenson was the father of Supt. Elwood Stevenson of the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley, and Sergeant Harry Stevenson of the New York Police Department. He was a member of the International Typographical Union and affiliated with local No. 6, of which he was a pensioner. A brilliant and versatile story teller and sign-maker, he could always be depended on to amuse those who were around him. Of late years he had been in poor health and eventually old age brought about his death.

BROOKLYN FRAT OUTING

On Saturday, August 21st, the members of Brooklyn Division, No. 23, joined by their many friends, wives and children, and favored by beautiful weather, held their 29th Annual Outing at Luna Park, Coney Island.

That the deaf in general appreciated the change from old Ulmer Park to this famous play ground, was shown by the large attendance estimated at well over 1,000.

The management of the Park did their best to see that the deaf guests, who outnumbered the hearing, had the most enjoyable time possible.

There were swimming relay races in the afternoon in the large pool. Three teams of each sex, each composed of four contestants, vied for speed honors.

The ladies team composed of Misses Rose DeStefano, Barbara Swasky, Ethel Koplowitz and Alma Smith won first prize. The winning boys team was composed of Messrs. Davidowitz, Al Cohen, Sandy Tedesco and Mario Vittoria.

Early in the afternoon a large delegation from New Haven Division led by their President, Bro. Pat Young, arrived. Later more from Hartford and Bridgeport joined in. Newark was well represented, as was Jersey City. As for the other nearby Divisions, they came en-masse. Of course, there were many from more distant places, but in the large Park it was like looking for a needle in a haystack to locate any particular person.

The roller skating rink was jammed with young folks so that at one time they ran out of skates. The circus performers had signs painted to explain to the deaf the various acts. The favorite amusement proved to be the "Tumbler," the writer having groped several times in its dark passages. The show called the "Streets of Paris" was also well patronized. The cafeteria people were overworked as they never were before. All in all, it was th best outing the deaf of this metropolis have had in a long while.

At 11 P.M. prizes were drawn for. The winners were: First prize, Bill Terry; second prize, Chas. Wiemuth; third prize, Joseph Liebsohn, and the fourth came out again for Mr. Wiemuth.

Everybody around, congratulated Bro. Wiemuth for winning twice. In view of the hard work he had performed all afternoon and evening, he surely deserved them.

The untiring chairman Bro. Bellin proved to the unbelievers that it could be done, and well done too. Congratulations!

Bro. Anzalone took movies of the day's doings, so watch out for the films when they are shown.

The writer took the train home around 3 A.M. It looked like a deaf "special," beating the famous N. A. D., train to the Chicago Convention by 10 to 1 in number of passengers.

Here is hoping that the 1938 chairman will be wise and repeat at this World's Famous Park.

Blanche Hymes, a little girl, with her parents and uncle, Mr. Wax, enjoyed a sail to Poughkeepsie and return aboard a Day Line steamer recently. Mr. Wax promises to take his little niece on another sail on Labor Day.

Miss Margaret Jackson has returned to these shores after a six-weeks sojourn abroad, most of the time in Paris, and attending the International Congress of the Deaf there.

(Continued on page 5)

The Deaf in Modern Industry

By Warren M. Smaltz

A paper read at the Eighteenth Triennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, at Chicago, Illinois, July 29, 1937.

For years American educators of the deaf took it for granted that the great majority of their pupils secured gainful employment after leaving school. School publications were filled with accounts of successful deaf men and women, and often the occupations credited to them were, to put it mildly, unusual. Anyone reading these school papers would have had to conclude that the deaf secured employment as readily, and followed their occupations as steadily, as do the hearing.

Then came the depression. National unemployment was estimated variously at from 10 to 15% of the total population. It began to appear that this country was not exactly an artisan's utopia after all, and that not every one without a job was therefore *prima facie* a bum.

When, early in 1934, a federal survey under the aegis of the United States Office of Education revealed that of the 19,541 deaf and hard-of-hearing people interviewed 46.3% of them were unemployed,* the more alert among our educators rubbed their eyes and took notice. There was even a disposition among some to question the result of the study, and various lesser local surveys were undertaken. In Pennsylvania the Society for the Advancement of the Deaf instituted such a survey late in 1935 and confined itself to deaf people only, excluding the hard-of-hearing. Its findings were published in 1936** and were even more disconcerting. An unemployment incidence of approximately 55% for that commonwealth was revealed.

* Bulletin 1936, No. 13, "The Deaf and the Hard-of-Hearing in the Occupational World," issued by the Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior, page 23.

** Special Bulletin of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, January, 1936.

Obviously something was wrong. The most ardent apologist for the deaf, and for the schools from which they came, could not successfully hurdle the embarrassing fact that unemployment among them was proportionately four to five times that for the nation as a whole. Strangely enough, instead of trying to ascertain the causes underlying this deplorable condition, a discreditable conspiracy of silence ensued. Today we have almost no literature upon that phase of the subject.

As I see it, the causes underlying this debacle can be grouped under three heads:

1. The profound changes that have occurred in modern industry.
2. The imperfect vocational training given in our schools for the deaf.
3. The inadequate program of vocational guidance and placement now available.

Let us examine these causes in some detail, for surely such a study should be worth earnest effort, particularly if we can be honest and impersonal while doing so.

1. The great changes that have occurred in American industry are not adequately appreciated.* We still think that handicraft is superior to machinecraft. We value a Rolls Royce above a Lincoln; a Swiss watch above an American make; a German Mauser above a Springfield. Really we are deceiving ourselves. Tolerances of .0001 of an inch are now standard requirements for hundreds of parts that go to make our cheapest automobiles. A watch factory at Lancaster, Pa., measures time in terms of 1/8000th of a second in the ordinary course of the day's work. American rifles are far superior to all others, which explains why any Congressional proposal for a general arms embargo evokes such strenuous opposition from foreign lobbyists. Some of the gauges employed to check the machine-made parts used in assembling a cumbrous locomotive are so sensitive that they will measure 25/1,000,000th of an inch. The most ordinary machine shop today employs fractional measurements that look like the inverted figures of an astronomical table; and the school teacher who permits her pupils to solve a problem in arithmetic down to merely two or three decimals is encouraging them to do slipshod work.

* "Crafty Americans" by Carl Norcross in Collier's of July 10, 1937, is a splendidly revealing article upon this subject.

American industry is today the marvel and the envy of the world. We produce manufactured goods that are not only better made than foreign brands, but are also made in quicker time. This is accomplished, not by greater hurry on the part of American workmen, but by greater skill.** The American standard of living is the result of the American standard of production. The worker who fails to meet production standards is going to fail also to meet prevailing living standards. There you have it in a nutshell.

** "Speed," an editorial by Carl Hubbell in the June, 1937, American Magazine, contains a brilliant explanation of this idea.

(a) This growing complexity in industrial processes and in methods of mass production have inevitably increased the accident hazards to which workers are subjected, in spite of everything that safety engineers have devised to eliminate them. To show that

this is no idle statement, I quote a few figures just released by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. In that commonwealth during May, 1937, a worker died on the average of one every two hours from injuries received on his job. Every minute of each working day saw an average of one worker incapacitated by accident for at least one day. The total number of these accidents was 42% higher than for May, 1936. Significantly, from the point of view of the deaf, 13% of the accidents were caused by employees being struck by overhead objects such as traveling cranes.

(b) It is absurd to imagine that insurance companies which underwrite industrial accidents are not familiar with these facts. They are not in business from motives of philanthropy, and must necessarily keep a vigilant eye upon the balance sheets in their ledgers. Recent legislation in many states has increased the amount of compensation payable to injured workers, and occupational diseases have been added to compensable risks. It follows that insurance companies will try to conserve their resources by reducing the number of foreseeable risks. Efforts at eliminating the deaf and the handicapped from occupations which they consider hazardous is a natural reaction on the part of such companies. For the deaf themselves to lament and complain is futile. We have not yet reached that millennium where the tail can wag the dog. Rather, it behooves us to ascertain what occupational opportunities are available to deaf workers, and then concentrate our vocational training along those lines.

2. This brings up the subject of the inadequate vocational training now being given in a majority of our schools for the deaf. The courses offered, and the vocations taught, have altered very little in a generation, in spite of our stupendous industrial revolution. The indifference of our educators is apparently responsible.

(a) Vocational training in the years immediately preceding the depression was pitifully underemphasized. There was a time in the memory of some still living when the manual training departments of our schools were unrivaled anywhere. But all that changed. Let us admit frankly that the growing emphasis upon speech and speech-reading in our schools saw more and more of the school time devoted to those objects, with a consequent progressive lowering of the vocational requirements. Our schools still have their manual training departments, but vocational education in the true sense of that much abused term is all but non-existent. "A sound philosophy of vocational education demands a curriculum that is broad enough to include the essential knowledge and skills in an occupation, and at the same time provide opportunity for development of proper social attitudes. In practice this has been interpreted to mean a curriculum in which at least 50% of the time is allotted to practical work, 30% to technical and informational subjects closely related to the occupation, and 20% to general subjects. A six-hour work day should be the minimum."*

* Quoted from the report, released June 1st, 1937, of the special committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction to investigate the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf.

(b) The manual training now being given in most of our schools for the deaf is definitely out of step with the times. In the tranquility and seclusion of the campus it may not have been easily apparent that the industrial world was forging ahead apace. It required the agony of the nation's worst depression to jolt some of our educators out of their serene reveries. Then it was discovered that the shop equipment of many schools had been obsolete for decades, and that processes and methods of manufacture were still being taught that had long since passed into industrial limbo. But instead of trying to meet the situation with an improved vocational curriculum and equipment, most of our educators assumed an attitude of defeatism. Said one of them, "In a residential school where all types of deaf children are congregated, with diversified capacities and varying degrees of ability, with limited time and money, with inadequate equipment and insufficient facilities of many kinds, it is not possible to teach a trade. I do not, therefore, advocate the establishment of trades departments in elementary residential schools for the deaf. They are too expensive and time-consuming. . . . It is possible, however, to give the average deaf child a good working knowledge of an occupation, dexterity in handling tools, discrimination in the choice and use of materials, and skill in operating the machinery preliminary to his entering the trade. This is vocational training as I perceive it. It bears the same relation to industry that elementary education does to culture."**

** Dr. Elbert A. Gruver, in the Proceedings of the International Congress on the Education of the Deaf, West Trenton, 1933.

The fact that 10% of the deaf people of Pennsylvania are today inmates of various institutions and almshouses would seem to suggest that it also bears the same relation to industry that maladjustment bears to the poorhouse. The same argument used above against thorough vocational training could be used equally well against speech training.

(c) Again, our educators make little effort to capitalize upon those motor capacities which the deaf possess in the same degree as the hearing. It is utterly incongruous

that vast energy and huge sums of money should be expended annually to cultivate in them capacities of doubtful actual value anyhow, while those capacities with which nature often endows them to exceptional degree are relatively neglected. "The science of education is being based more and more on the theory that it is the function of education to make each individual socially effective. Due to the rise of psychological measures of individual differences, educators are realizing that special kinds of education must be provided in order that each child may be developed to the limit of his capacity. In view of our results, it would seem that deaf education should more and more emphasize industrial training. . . . Much of the instruction in geography, formal grammar, physiology, history, Latin, algebra, seems to be in large part useless expenditure of energy. On the other hand, the deaf child is more nearly on a footing with his hearing brother in those motor capacities that are fundamental for industrial success. Hence, the deaf child has a greater chance for becoming socially effective if given real opportunity for thorough and adequate industrial training."*

* "Intelligence Testing" by Rudolph Pintner. Holt & Co., 1931.

The above quotation from one of the ablest students of the deaf that has yet arisen is not only good science, but it is also good common sense. "A real opportunity for thorough and adequate industrial training" is his recommendation. But what do our vocational experts in schools for the deaf think? One of them says with the utmost candor, "I honestly think that our whole vocational training policy here in the Middle West should be revised sharply downward, for all pupils below college grade. Just as we agree that a more practical academic course is needed for the average pupil, when only 1% are headed for college, we should likewise provide a more abundant occupational opportunity for the large percentage of pupils who will never fit into the picture as skilled tradesman."**

** "Vocational Needs of Today" by Tom L. Anderson. American Annals of the Deaf, March, 1935.

The studies of Dr. Pintner have shown that the deaf child's mentality is about three years below that of his hearing brother, and that he will never "catch up." He has further shown that the deaf child is about five to seven years retarded in language. But he extends one ray of hope,—that the deaf child's motor capacities are on a par with that of the hearing child. And those of us who have witnessed the clumsy efforts of hearing people to master the sign-language may well doubt that the hearing possess a motor skill equal to that of the deaf! Yet we find an outstanding teacher of the deaf advocating that vocational training standards should be "revised sharply downward" for, of all persons, those deaf below college grade. Isn't it obvious that those who can never hope to enter the professions are the very ones who need the best vocational training obtainable? It is almost tragic to witness the enervating hold which defeatism today has upon some of our ablest vocational teachers.

3. When we consider the subject of vocational guidance and placement of the deaf we have reason to feel even more disturbed. Oh what value is guidance, as now offered in a few of our schools, when the vocations taught can be counted on the fingers of one hand? Some of the recently formed committees on guidance cannot muster a total of ten years actual industrial experience for their entire personnel. Few indeed are the schools for the deaf that have a psychologist for the purpose of giving aptitude tests. Guidance as now offered is, at best, an honest attempt by incompetents to be of assistance.

The plaint is monotonously heard that the lack of funds is responsible for the paucity of vocations now taught in our schools for the deaf. But one observes that funds always seem available for more audiometers, more hearing aids, more teletactors, more experimentation with auricular classes. I venture the assertion that if one half of the energy now expended in teaching speech and lip-reading were applied towards giving the deaf superior guidance and vocational training, the results would be vastly more pleasing both to the deaf themselves and to society. Speech may be silver, but it buys no bread. "It appears that much of the effort in speech training is futile, and that greater emphasis placed on the understanding or written English would bring greater social dividends. To be able to write one's way through the world seems to be more socially desirable than to be without a means of livelihood."* If silence be golden, then let us return to the educational gold standard. The modern educator of the deaf who will grasp the opportunity to steer his school out of the ancient ruts onto the broad new highway of adequate vocational education will carve for himself an important niche in the educational hall of fame.

* Quoted from the report, released June 1st, 1937, of Dr. Robert G. Bernreuter, Dr. Walter Jones, and the Rev. Warren M. Smaltz, constituting the committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction to investigate the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf.

Is a practical solution possible to the manifold problems involved in the successful placement of deaf workers in modern industry? As I see it, two things are needed:

1. A Division for the Deaf in the several state Departments of Labor, to act as a placement agency, and to study the vocational possibilities for deaf people within the area involved.
2. A radical departure within our schools for the deaf whereby they will stress written language, applied mathematics, and vocational training above all other subjects of study, speech and lip-reading not excepted.

1. In the past the placement of deaf workers has been largely a hit or miss proposition. Deaf men and women accepted the first job that offered, whether it was congenial to them and suited to their capabilities or not. Results were anything but happy. Instances of deaf workers who chafed and fretted in their occupations were the rule rather than the exception. Some became prematurely old under the strain. And some, let it be frankly admitted, became psychopathic cases. Instances also were frequent of employers who had placed deaf workers in the wrong kind of a job, and in consequence became thoroughly disgusted. It grew painfully apparent that this haphazard method of placement was making it progressively more difficult for deaf people to secure a position at all.

Part of the solution to the problem undoubtedly lies in the creation of state agencies such as a bureau or division for the deaf in the several state Departments of Labor. As we all know, North Carolina and Minnesota have had such agencies for years, and their work appears to have been effective.* During the current year Michigan and Pennsylvania have passed legislation to create similar agencies. The tendency has been to seek legislation that went into too extended a definition of the duties of such agencies. I commend the Pennsylvania law as a model because it merely confers the necessary authority to the Department of Labor, and permits details of function and procedure to be worked out by the Division for the Deaf itself. Pennsylvania's act, other than the part making the necessary appropriation of money, is contained in a single terse sentence: "In addition to the powers granted to the said Department, it shall have like powers for the rehabilitation of the deaf and hard-of-hearing as provided by existing law for the rehabilitation of those injured in industry and otherwise."**

* Vide articles by Dr. C. E. Rankin, and Messrs. L. M. Elstad and Victor O. Skyberg in the November, 1936, issue of the American Annals of the Deaf, pp. 484-498.

** Pennsylvania House Bill No. 2259, passed unanimously by the 1937 session of the General Assembly, and approved by the Governor on July 2nd, 1937, whereby it now is known as Act No. 94-A.

Given authority as above, what would the duties of such an agency be? It would of course function as a placement agency. It would necessarily study the vocational opportunities for deaf workers in its area. It would recommend appropriate vocational training courses in our schools for the deaf,—courses designed to fit graduates to fill the industrial jobs available. A study of accidents hazards as they affect the deaf, and the compilation of pertinent statistics, would form an important part of its program. Likewise it would study the whole question of compensation insurance as it affects the deaf, and apply the results of its research to actual problems. Where instances of maladjustment were found, such an agency would have competent psychologists to give aptitude tests, and whenever practical, arrange for further vocational training on the basis of such tests and of occupational opportunities available. In short, the program of such an agency, if unfettered by too close a definition of its powers in the enabling legislation, would be almost unlimited.

In a great industrial state like Pennsylvania it is almost ludicrous to find our schools still clinging to the manual trades of three or four decades ago. They teach printing, woodworking, tailoring, shoe repairing, and painting in those schools that have a vocational department at all. Apparently it never occurred to them that armature winding, sheet metal work, welding and brazing, machine shop practice, and a score of other skills are in demand and could be filled by trained deaf workers to excellent advantage. Then there are semi-professional skills such as steel engraving, lens grinding, watch repairing, mechanical dentistry, commercial designing and a host of others whose possibilities should be investigated. Instead, the majority of deaf pupils are taught to be putters and tinkers, and immense stress is put on athletics and gymnastics to cultivate physical strength. "But, as a matter of fact, the march of progress has relegated physical activities more and more into the background and emphasized the necessity of mental and moral strength. There are thousands of positions where faithful attention and skillful judgment are of far greater importance than brute strength."*

* From the radio broadcast of Willis W. Grant, as quoted in the National Rehabilitation News, June, 1937, page 14.

2. This brings us to consider the change of emphasis needed in many of our schools if the deaf are to hold their own in industry. In the past, far too many of the schools stressed speech and lip-reading as the supreme end in view. We all remember the famous dictum, "Speech, speech, and yet

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MINNESOTA

News items for this column, and subscriptions, should be sent to Wesley Lauritsen, School for the Deaf Faribault, Minnesota.

N. A. D. ODDITIES

As a rule, persons who deliver addresses in the sign language do well in writing out their speeches when they are to be interpreted for the benefit of hearing persons present, for many hearing persons who know something about the sign language are unable to do a good job translating the signed speech into good English. As a rule, grown children of deaf parents do best at this, Supt. Stevenson and Miss Julia Palmer of the California School, and the Reverend Mrs. Constance Hasenstab Elmes, of Chicago, being typical examples. Of course, there are other brilliant men and women who have a real interest in the deaf who are able to interpret well, but we have not too many of them.

At the recent N. A. D. Convention several deaf delegates were called upon to make responses to addresses of welcome. All of these responses had been prepared before hand and were read from the platform. No doubt the gentlemen who gave the addresses of welcome were somewhat amused at this, just as we were. No paper should be in evidence on the platform when responses to addresses of welcome are given, as we are not supposed to know before hand how warm the addresses of welcome will be; the responses, should, of course, really *respond*. It would be perfectly proper to write out an address of welcome.

Genial Greeter Jack Kondell in extending Chicago's greetings to the NAD delegates at the Variety Show assured several thousand persons present that Chicago was a safe town and that all they had read in the papers about gunmen, fighters, etc., was the bunk. The night previously we had seen a gruesome fist fight outside the hotel and the same afternoon we had been halted by a half dozen men with drawn guns as money was conveyed from a bank.

While having breakfast in Chicago one morning a gentleman sitting near us ordered fried eggs. Placed before him, he cooled them by pouring water on them, much to the amusement of those nearby. He followed this by tipping the waitress twenty-five cents on his twenty-five cent breakfast.

LOOK

The August third issue of *Look* magazine comes out with an article captioned "Teaching Deaf Children to Speak." Five pictures of pupils and teachers at the Utah School for the Deaf cover most of pages 16 and 17 of the magazine. While most of the explanatory matter accompanying the pictures is good, the public is given some misinformation. For example, *Look* says, "Formerly finger spelling (sign language) was the only means of communication taught in schools for the deaf. Today many schools combine this with the oral method, teaching the deaf to speak and read the lips. To this end, touch, sight and mechanical aids are all used." Any one familiar with the educational methods employed in our present-day schools for the deaf will at once note the discrepancies in these statements. *Look* implies that finger spelling and the sign language are one and the same thing, whereas they are entirely different methods of communication. Finger spelling is merely writing in the air, every letter of every word being spelled on the fingers, instead of being written on paper or other material. By means of the sign language ideas are conveyed from one person to another, one sign usually expressing a word. The educated deaf use both signs and finger spelling in conversing with one another, yet these two methods of communication are entirely different matters. The Editor of *Look* again shows his ignorance of matters in connection with the educa-

tion of the deaf when he states that finger spelling (sign language) was the only means of communication taught in schools for the deaf. Written English has been taught in American schools for the deaf since the first school was opened at Hartford in 1817, and we predict that this method will continue in vogue as long as schools for the deaf are a necessary part of America's educational system. Signs and finger spelling are not taught in the classrooms today, but children pick this up on the playgrounds and in the dormitories. The term "Manual Method," still used by a few school men, is a misnomer, and should be discarded. Written English is used by practically all teachers when lip-reading and speech fail. Why not call an ace an ace? The English Method!

A SIGNING AMBASSADOR

As he is unable to speak Russian fluently, the Honorable Joseph Davies, United States Ambassador to Russia, uses the sign language when participating in bridge games in Moscow.

NEW PRINCIPAL

Again a Minnesota man, a son of deaf parents is promoted.

Stanley Roth, son of Louis A. Roth, retired printing instructor at the Minnesota School for the Deaf has been appointed principal of the West Virginia School for the Deaf, at Romney. Mr. Roth is well-known to Minnesotans. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, where he gained prominence in musical circles. Many of us football fans saw him march and play with the University band at home football games. Mr. Roth completed his professional training at Galaudet College where he earned his Masters degree. He is a very capable young man and his Minnesota friends congratulate him on his promotion, and congratulate the West Virginia School on its choice.

SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY

About forty friends swooped down on the John E. Griffin domicile at St. James, Minn., on Sunday, August 1st, to remind the genial old gentleman that it was his seventy-fifth birthday. The friends escorted Mr. Griffin to the tourist park where a delicious dinner was served. In the afternoon most of the men folks went to the baseball park to see Minnesota's deaf athletic ace, Maurice Potter, help St. James defeat Springfield, 5 to 2. That evening a silver purse was presented to Mr. Griffin with wishes for many more happy birthdays.

FARIBAULT FRATS PICNIC

A few Iowans, a few Nebraskans, a few Wisconsin folks, and about 150 Minnesotans gathered at Cedar Lake, about eleven miles west of Faribault, on Sunday, August 15, for the annual picnic sponsored by the Faribault Division 101, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. The crowd was somewhat smaller than in previous years, perhaps caused by the epidemic of picnics sponsored by various organizations of deaf folks during the present season.

A committee from the Division's Auxiliary headed by Miss Evelyn King served a cafeteria style dinner and supper to visitors and Emory Nomeland's picnic committee had charge of a full sports program that was fully enjoyed by all.

Among the games played were "Something to Blow About" which was won by Gallaudet's Sophomore Leo Latz. A team headed by Helmer Hagel, of St. Paul, won the "Ring and Toothpick" relay and also the "Nose" relay races. The latter game, was illustrated in a recent issue of *Life* magazine, under the caption of "Match Box" relay. The teams are required to pass a match box along with their noses. Don Froelich, Eagle Lake farmer, won the bottle sitting contest, having had plenty of practice sitting on a one-legged milk stool. Raymond Sweet won the bean bag pile and Fred Sweet took top honors on the marble shooting contest for boys.

Martin Klein, of St. Paul, won the dollar "gate" prize, while Mrs. Iversen and Mrs. P. N. Peterson took second and third prizes in the same event.

In attendance at the picnic were a large number of deaf folks who are outstandingly successful in many and varied activities. We can mention but a few in this column. Famous turkeyman F. A. Walser, of Minnesota Lake, whose work was reported in word and picture at the recent N.A.D. exhibit, was there with his family. At present he has a flock well over 7,000 birds. Quite a few of his gobblers died recently from eating too many grasshoppers. More than a ton of feed is required to feed the flock daily and this daily menu costs about \$50. About five thousand of the turkeys will be sold at Thanksgiving; a good thousand more will go at Christmas. The rest will be carried over to insure plenty of eggs for the incubators next spring.

J. M. Chowins, of Lincoln, Neb., and frau were at the picnic, coming with the Peter Andersens of near Austin. Mr. Chowins has for many years been employed at the University of Nebraska, in a highly responsible position.

Farmer Grant Worlien, of near Dundas, was present and told about his poultry exhibit which won first, second and fourth premiums at the recent Faribault Fair.

From Eau Claire, Wis., came John Gustafson, who has steady employment there as a dry cleaner. He learned the tailoring and dry cleaning business while a student at the Minnesota School for the Deaf.

Another successful tailor present was Anthony Vogt, of Mankato. He has held down a position there for thirty-four years. His employers are well pleased with him and recently sent out a request for another deaf tailor. We believe that tailoring offers the deaf a good opportunity. We know of several positions open to deaf men in this line, but there are no takers.

Ray Perkins, of Truman, is now employed as a farm hand on the Donald Stauffer Turkey farm at Winnebago.

The local canning factory has regularly employed deaf people and evidently found them satisfactory, for during the present canning season eleven are on the payroll. They are Messrs. Cotett, Doheny, Yanok, Fleming, I. Dubey, Hauglel, and Osking; Mesdames Klein, Osking, and Johnson; and Miss Laura Eiler.

Mrs. Toivo Lindholm left Faribault for Milwaukee on August 17. She expects to be gone about two weeks, visiting her father and sisters. Toivo plans to spend the two weeks in the harvest fields, threshing. The two little Lindholms will be cared for by friends.

Easy Circumstances

A young man inherited fifty thousand dollars from an aunt, and by a course of extravagance and speculation was pretty soon at the end of his fortune. "However," said one of his friends, "Bill isn't without resources. He has two more aunts."

Like this, but different, was the case of a colored man concerning whom, according to the *Yankee Blade*, a neighbor of his own race was called to testify in court.

"Witness," said the opposing lawyer, "you speak of Mr. Smith as 'well off.' Just what do you mean? Is he worth five thousand dollars?"

"No, sah."

"Two thousand?"

"No, sah; he ain't worth twenty-five cents."

"Then how is he well off?"

"Got a wife who is a washerwoman, sah, and s'ports de hull fam'ly, sah."

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Kansas City, Mo.

Walter Meyer, of Topeka, Kans., is in Kansas City, visiting with his sister, Mrs. Ida Basham. He has purchased a 1935 Plymouth coach. We suspect he came to Kansas City to show off the car to his friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hartzell, in the company of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Herrig, motored on the 31st of July to Lake Taneycomo. After a few hours' stay they went to Springfield, Mo., to visit friends. Then they went to the Lake of the Ozarks, to take a look at the famous Bagnell Dam. The Lake of the Ozarks seems to be the favorite place for the local deaf to spend their summer vacations there every year.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Rosenblatt have returned to Kansas City from Chicago, where they attended the N. A. D. convention. They reported they had a fine time there. They stopped at Springfield, Ill., where they were the guests of John G. Otto. They were shown historic places in Springfield.

Mrs. Fannie Isbell had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morgan on the tenth of August. The Morgans have a puppy which took a great liking to Mrs. Isbell who was also fond of it, so the Morgans let Mrs. Isbell take the puppy home for a day.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Reilly spend two weeks' vacation with the former's parents in Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Reilly has a good position with a Ford plant here.

Miss Cora Oswald will soon be wedded to a hearing man who goes by the name of Kenneth Cartwright. Miss Oswald is the daughter of deaf parents living here.

The local Frats gave a party at 912 Grand Ave., on Saturday, August 7th. Quite a large number turned out.

Joseph Jenkins was involved in an accident not long ago. While at work a heavy piece of iron fell from the hands of a worker standing on a truck and hit Jenkins on his foot, breaking his ankle. He is hobbling around on crutches.

James Flood, a teacher at the Ohio State School for the Deaf, is in Kansas City, visiting with his girl friend.

Miss Mercedes Lago was guest of Mrs. Lois Smith at dinner on Saturday, August 7th.

Jack Loft of Clinton, Mo., is a visitor to Kansas City. He attended the Frats' party on Saturday, August 7th.

Roy Baggett, of Arkansas, has obtained a good position with Simpson Printing Company here in Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Krasne, of Los Angeles, were guests of William Marra at dinner on July 31st.

Mrs. Thelma Dillenschneider is steadily employed as a retoucher by the Moore Studio.

Attractive, red-haired Lila Buster and Max Mossell were united in wedlock on August 8th. The marriage ceremony, which was private, took place in North Kansas City. The couple will reside in Fulton, where the bridegroom is employed as teacher at the Missouri School for the Deaf.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Goldansky are away on vacation, but they are not together. They could not agree on a place so they decided to have their own way. Mr. Goldansky went to Minnesota for fishing, while the Mrs. went to Colorado.

E. W.

Reassuring

An American tourist in Switzerland, who was about to make the ascent of a mountain, thought best to ask some questions as to the capabilities of his guide.

"Is he a thoroughly skillful climber?" he asked of a hotel-keeper.

"I should say so!" exclaimed the innkeeper. "He has lost two parties of tourists down the mountainside, and escaped without a scratch both times!"

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL

NEW YORK, AUGUST 26, 1937

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, *Editor*
WILLIAM A. RENNER, *Business Manager*

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by New York School for the Deaf, at 163d Street and Riverside Drive) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL

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VICTOR O. SKYBERG, M.A.
Superintendent

"He's true to God who's true to man;
Whenever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves
And not for all the race."

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ON two separate occasions it was our good fortune to pass an hour each time inspecting an attractive exhibit, which had been collected by a special committee as an adjunct to the 18th Convention of the N. A. D. Members of the Association who overlooked the exhibition lost a real treat; it formed a collection of real value to those who are interested in what the adult deaf can do, and are doing, not only in the realm of religious service for the deaf but in various crafts and in professional lines.

The exhibits, mostly in cuts and newspaper articles, with several finished articles in material shape placed on tables, covered the extensive walls of two large rooms allotted to them in the Hotel Sherman. There were shown the work of adult deaf workers in various forms of industry and the fine arts, others performing heroic deeds as life-savers, sketches of deaf athletes with their records, and many other interesting facts. It formed an attractive and instructive collection, and its assembly, hanging and arrangement were a creditable piece of work, for which Mrs. Rosa Ursin, hearing daughter of the late Lars Larson, deserves praise. We remember Mr. Larson as a fellow student at Gallaudet. It would be helpful if the hearing public could have such an exhibit before their eyes; it presented convincing evidence that the deaf possess considerable ability in lines that do not require the sense of hearing, and in some instances show capabilities far above the ordinary.

UNDER the heading "Discontented Mutes," a beautiful title, indeed, a popular publication, commenting on the recent convention of the N. A. D., presents what appears to be an inspired laudation of successful deaf people, who are usually prominent by their absence from the meetings of the As-

sociation. It mentions a deaf sculptor, a poet, dancers, a broker, librarian, and business men; incidentally the name of a deserving clergyman also appears. All of which is very well, but it seemingly intensifies the absence of deaf teachers of the deaf in the list. This studied ignoring of deaf men and women teachers is neither fair nor sensible. We believe that there were present at the convention, as at past meetings, more qualified teacher members than representatives of any other profession; they have minds of their own, think for themselves, and consider questions affecting the deaf to be of major importance. We believe that many of them do not approve of the conclusions supplied by whoever coached the writer of the article in question.

A little popularity so affects some people that apparent present successes may lead to their final undoing. One thing that appears to have been overlooked is that the real beginning of successful effort made by the American deaf was led by deaf men and women teachers; they blazed the way that finally reached a pinnacle in the organization of the N. A. D. Yet, at the recent convention certain parties argued that teachers should not be considered in nominating candidates for places on the Board of Officers—that they should be deprived of the rights to which all qualified members in good standing are entitled. It is fortunate that such a silly idea was not accepted. The founders of the Association may not have been such brilliant business men as the great leaders of today, still they met and overcame difficulties. They could not foresee new conditions which have arisen with the forming of so many new societies of the deaf; they organized the N. A. D. upon a basis that could be strengthened as future requirements demanded, and which the convention has taken steps to put into effect.

The names of prominent deaf members of the teaching profession have ever adorned the lists of founders of associations, societies and guilds of the deaf. It may not be out of place to give this gentle, kindly-meant warning—Slow-up, Brother, it is cheap to toot one's horn too vociferously at a time when the N. A. D. is to meet its severest test; some day the deaf teachers may decide to leave the national reservation and form a league of their own.

WE ARE fortunate to live in an age and a nation when and where the due appreciation of the journalist's function is beginning to receive recognition; he is not a scatter-brain writer, but rather holds the position of an instructor in the field of education. The newspaper has come into its own as an adjunct of education to assist in enabling people to meet social and economic conditions as they arise.

The importance of the family newspaper to the public to which it caters must be judged by its regard for supplying information that indicates an understanding and interpretation of the work of the scholar and scientist. These latter now recognize the press as co-partners in the advancement of knowledge. This view is contrary to the old time idea that a newspaper exists to be utilized for personal publicity purposes. It has given way to a new concept of cooperative relation-

ship between education and journalism, which should have a profound influence upon public thinking and public affairs.

Public thought makes history, since leading newspapers now employ staffs of well-trained, experienced writers, who are capable of understanding and interpreting the works of scholars and scientists and they, in turn, recognize the press as co-partners in the advancement in knowledge. We thus witness a new co-operative relationship between education and journalism which naturally must have a profound influence upon public thinking and public affairs. A distinguished journalist tells us that as long as the freedom to pursue knowledge is inseparable from the freedom to distribute it to a large audience through the newspapers, education should not, cannot isolate itself from these agencies of distribution. Government does not grant the right to pursue knowledge; it is granted by the people; were this liberty to be lost to education and to the press it would mean the end of the advancement of knowledge. The responsibility of educators and journalists alike is to have faith in the efficiency of knowledge when it is widely understood.

PHILADELPHIA

News items for this column should be sent to Howard S. Ferguson, 250 W. Sparks St., Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wildwood, fast stealing the deaf attraction from Atlantic City, enjoyed its largest crowd of the season over the week-end of August 14th. Besides those already mentioned in last week's news, here are some of the following noticed on the beach and boardwalk: Mrs. Joseph Tosti and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Walker, Mrs. Robert Platt, Mr. Dominic Mela and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Urofsky, the Messrs. John A. Roach, Mason Summerill, Benny Urofsky, Morris Krivitzkin, William Riley, Hyman Krakover, the red-headed Menedez Brother, Seesholtz from Camden and Joseph Balasa from Danville, Ky.

Mr. Balasa checked in on August 5th in tow with his little son Junior, and he, not Junior, was present at the Frat meeting the next day. Mr. Balasa, tailoring teacher at the Kentucky School, is taking a bus-man's holiday in town, making new suits for his former customers. He expects to leave these parts around Labor Day, stopping over in New York for a while just to see if the Carr family is still running.

Through the kindness of Henry Ford, Mr. Benny Urofsky has about enjoyed the best three-weeks' vacation in his short life. A trip across the state to Erie, then up-state to Hazleton and Harvey's Lake, then a couple of times half way up-state to his hot-potato, Miss Betty Hahn, Easton, and finally away out to the Fort Dearborn Massacre, Chicago. After so much running around, Benny returned to work, and the very first day a nail just missed his eye, inflicting a bad cut on just above the optic, a place scarred from football days.

Mr. George King, after being discharged from Jefferson Hospital early last June, being confined there for nearly a year, is now located, on advice of his M.D., at Mont Alto, Pa. A bunch of homeward bound conventioners from Erie last July 5th, noticing they pass Mont Alto, stopped long enough to say hello to George and get his opinion of the place. "Just like a college town," says George. From the looks of things George will spend from four to six months there as he is jotted down on the hospital list as a class A patient, which means almost cured.

The bowling bug, missing from these parts for over five years, is probably on its way back to bite the male ten-pin crashers again. First to be bit were Mr. Harry Dooner and Mr. John Dunner when two alleys were opened at their place of employment. The latest bitten are the Messrs. Hugh Cusack, Edward Evans, Howard Ferguson and Steve Gasco, and these four, with the first-mentioned two will meet a group of hearing men on the night of August 19th. Mr. Lewis Long, who has been bowling since Grant took Richmond, it seems that long, is even planning to make up a team to enroll in a big league sponsored by the A. B. C.

The annual Baltimore boat-outing to Tolchester Beach, Md., on Sunday, August 8th, attracted an auto load consisting of the Messrs. John E. Dunner, William Rothemund, Lewis Long and John A. Roach, from Philadelphia. Two others from the Quaker City there were the Messrs. Michael Cohen and H. F. DeVolpi.

Mr. Albert Wolf of Olney, will be confined to bed and crutches for over a month as a result of sustaining a broken leg. Albert, on his way to work on Thursday, August 12th, was hit by an auto that popped up from nowhere. No one saw the accident but some people heard the screeching of brakes and the impact. Albert was taken to the Jewish Hospital close by, but was discharged when the doctors could find nothing to detain him in the hospital. With great pains in his left leg his own doctor had him removed to the same hospital again, where an X-ray showed two fractures just below his left knee. After putting it in a cast Albert is now open for autographs to be put on it. The address is 5912 N. Laurence Street.

Mr. Edw. Farley of Upper Darby, was the victim of a hold-up on the night of August 6th. Mr. Farley was returning home from a visit to his mother in Frankford and while waiting for the Franford "L" at the Church Street station, somebody knocked his hat off and socked him on the head. Mr. Farley wheeled around only to receive another blow rendering him unconscious. Conductors on the "L" had him taken to Frankford Hospital, where several stitches were put in his scalp. When Mr. Farley came to \$25 was missing from his pockets.

F.

Let It Convalesce

Editor of the Journal:

Mr. Sedlow's "Aftermath" letter was certainly unfortunate as far as his revelation of the Election of N. A. D. officers at the recent convention is concerned. He probably did not realize that in doing so he was sending forth a boomerang.

He is emphatic in declaring that "one of the officers isn't even a paid member of the N. A. D." Be that as it may, the point remains to be explained why Mr. Sedlow, as custodian of the standing of members, did not challenge that party's membership status.

Granting Mr. Sedlow's contention is correct, it remains for him more than any one else to protest the election for that office concerned and have it declared vacant because of an impediment. Even if the "slight error" had been rectified afterward does not alter the impediment—that is, if we are jealous of the purity of our elections.

No one knows better than Mr. Sedlow what damage such criticism does to the N. A. D. It sets the organization out with "its left foot forward first." It is doubly unfortunate that he should be the cause of it.

The N. A. D. has survived a crisis, so why not let it convalesce?

JERE V. FIVES

President Greater New York
Branch, N. A. D.

Subscribe for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, \$2.00 a year,

CHICK-AW-GO!

No. 3

By J. Frederick Meagher

Our big shots parade to the platform, in state,
To ruffle the air with a manner elate.
Though "Speech may be Silver, but Silence is Gold"—
A lesson we learned on our school-slate, of old,
Their Silvery Signs make us dazzledly gape—
For silvery sequins are used for a drape!

Hushed awe. Grand Ballroom of Chicago's Hotel Sherman, Monday night, July 26th. Opening ceremonies are always impressive—though, candidly, just an idle Shanghai Guesture. Pack of pretty platitudes which don't mean much. Earnest-faced youths, reveling in our brief hour of glory; half of them won't again poke their noses inside the hall until election time, Friday. Well-dressed folks dribble in; I contact a half dozen photogs with those tiny "candid cameras"—look like toys, but the lens alone cost up to \$350. What a difference from the old Eastman "Brownies" of a third-century ago. The world do move.

As usual, somebody forgot to equip the press table; collar a passing flunkey, who presently returns with enough pads and Sherman stationery to choke an elephant. Escort the "press" to their seats—one of them proves unable to read or write a word of English. (To this day, I don't know which foreign-language Chicago sheet he represented, nor what he wrote).

Standard of seven huge United States flags flaunt proudly overhead; background is black velvet, with a centerpane of silvery sequins. Somebody says the reflected light dazzles us so signs will be hard to catch. I tell the Hotel Sherman publicity man, charming chap named Myers; he blinks in surprise with a "By gosh, I never thought of that; and I was trying to please" expression. Haw-haw, let it go; good publicity angle anyway; write it up, do.

Governor Henry Horner and Mayor Edward Kelly send subs—they would. Only time I recall Governors addressed us in person were the Frat affairs at Atlanta '21 and Boston '31. The bigwigs gradually take their seats on the stage, trying to look wise as owls. Left to right: the Rev. George Frederick Flick, Chicago; Supt. Daniel Tuttle Cloud of the Illinois School; Miss Dora Benoit, teacher in Oklahoma; Mrs. Constance Hasenstab Elmes, one of our three official interpreters—"Connie" has a trained "speaking voice" they say; wonder what's the difference between a speaking voice and an ordinary voice; what's a "voice," anyway?

Frank W. Bering, manager of the Sherman; he has for years employed three to five deaf "help," good chap, you'll like him. President Marcus L. Kenner—after three years of discouraging toil and harassment, he finally gets a little of the applause so dear to human hearts. Chairman Peter Livshis of the Local Committee, an oralist and a go-getter. Claude Chamberlain, one of the big politicians, Health Department, I believe, representing the governor. Judge Frank M. Padden, representing the mayor. The Rev. Robert Fletcher from the South; Dr. Thomas Francis Fox of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, New York City; Norman Scarvie from Minnesota.

Secretary Altor Sedlow moves around, quietly busy. Finally sits in at the press-table, a humble worker. (Bad business; human-nature is fickle; if he expects reelection, he ought to strut around and show-off and act important. Barnum was right).

Program—swell piece of printed matter, but lacking Union label—sets opening for 8 o'clock; it is 8:36 when Kenner raps for order, using the dinky two-bit mallet customarily furnished by hotels for banquets and conven-

tions. The Rev. Flick requests all to stand, while he invokes divine guidance for our body. (That's all right; but how many will remember it when election time rolls round?)

Miss Virginia Dries of the Local Committee signs "Star Spangled Banner." Spotlit, in darkened room; another spotlight focuses on silken flag, up on the battlement—battering bravely in the brisk breeze of a hidden electric fan. Poor kid; she is listed as "Information"—is due to work 18 hours a day at the info booth in the lobby, answering all sorts of idiotic questions, from "Where can I borrow a couple of pins," to "Who was the first deaf settler when Chicago was known as Fort Dearborn?" She kept her hot Irish temper under stern control, too; you and I would have exploded.

The blonde beaut is succeeded by Livshis. He loves to talk, too. But for once he nobly "boils" his speech—something about "Chicago's motto is 'I Will,' and we did," and sits down before I can lift pencil to paper. Wonders will never cease.

Manager Bering says a few nice words, unwraps a parcel and presents a fine, silver-mounted gravel to President Kenner. (By tradition, such gifts are the personal property of the chairman, or president; I begin to wonder if I ought to run for president, after all, just to get a silver-mounted gravel when we meet in Miami, I hope, three years hence).

Secretary Sedlow mounts the stage—bright boy, he is improving—and reads a swell message from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (already printed in these columns). Roosevelt can spell on his hands, and delights in displaying this accomplishment to his flabbergasted stuffed-shirts when he meets one of us. Seddy then quietly withdraws, instead of posing as a peerless leader of the peepul, as good politicians ought to. An election only four days away.

Three "welcoming addresses." That of Chamberlain, from the Health Department, is a corker; hope to get a copy yet. Something about Illinois' striving to eradicate deafness; and stamping out syphilis. Judge Padden followed with flowery phrases. Superintendent Cloud—his paper already published in this issue—warmly praises A. L. Bowen, head of the Welfare Department which controls the world's largest school for the deaf—over 600 pupils. Good; I happen to know Bowen, "the Brisbane of the mid-west," has repeatedly thwarted designs of scheming politicians to use the school as a meal-trough. Cloud delivers his greetings in signs!

Cloud is the only superintendent of a school for the deaf from which his father graduated. The late Dr. Rev. James Henry Cloud graduated in 1880; played on Gallaudet College's first football team, 55 years ago next fall. Many the convention our learned Dr. Cloud and I sat side-by-side, front-row, center, working hand-in-glove. As War-time president of our NAD, Cloud was catapulted into the midnight blackness when the raft capsized at Atlanta's 1923 NAD, drowning two. Cloud caught cold from exposure, and this probably hastened his death in 1926.

Customary "responses"—you see one circus, you see all; you see one convention, you see all. Since Cloud, a hearing man, signed, Dr. Fox, a deaf man, reciprocates by oralizing his speech.

Rev. Fletcher—program lists him from Alabama; but he covers the entire South, and it is as the Pride of the Confederacy we hail him—follows. Norman Scarvie, a youth from Minnesota, winds up. Letter from Gov. Horner and wire from Mayor Kelly. Miss Benoit closes with a sign-song "Chicago's Challenge," J. H. McFarlane's splendid poem printed on back page of program. Adjourn 9:44 p.m. Wait a minute; here's Chairman Pete; in less than one minute he gives full directions for the Charge of the Bright Brigade to the mezzanine

floor, so chairs may be removed and the floor cleared for dancing. For a wonder, fully half of the crowd follow directions.

The ball. Glamor and glory, fanfare and fol-de-rol. Misses Angelina Watson, typist for the state of Arizona, and JoJo Beasley, typist for the county of Dallas, Texas, all toggled out like Christmas trees. Dress as well as our big city damsels—thanks to lessons learned from watching movies. Time was, I recall, you could always signal out the country lassies by their rural adornment, but no more. Meet the widow of that wealthy dentist featured in the Exhibit, the late Arthur Clancey. Haven't seen her since we were classmates in the Cincinnati Oral School, 38 years ago.

Five-girl orchestra plays the music; dancing lasts to 12:30. Some sap set tradition, a gentleman must always dance the first dance with his own wife (how silly, as if husband and wife can't get all the dancing they want, at home, ducking rolling-pins). Waste two dances, hunting Frau Frieda—ah, there she is, chinning with old college cronies, as usual. Gallaudet must be a great place, the alumni stick together so beautifully. Wish I had gone to college. Finally meet the highly touted Eleanor Sherman—folks say she has more brains than Rex Tugwell. Expect her to dazzle me with a volcano of big words I can't understand; instead she talks just like you and I. What a relief. Those bright birds are generally as nimble on the dance floor as a rhinoceros, but Miss Sherman proves adept on the latest dance steps. Believe I'm going to enjoy this convention after all.

When most of the crowd have gone to bed, I hunt a secluded corner and step on the gas, boiling down the night's doings to a 50-worded telegram to Renner—following two airmail letters in 24 hours. What a task! (Renner did our guild proud, spreading my 50 words to 500, without a single mistake. Great guy, Renner.) Good night.

(To be continued)

NEW YORK CITY

(Continued from page 1)

Last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. William Lux with their three charming daughters motored to New Brunswick, N. J., with Mr. Frank T. Lux in his car and called on Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Brossard, who were very glad to see their old friends.

Mrs. Alfred E. Brossard and daughter, Joan, of New Brunswick, N. J., recently visited Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, but failed to meet any deaf acquaintances on the boardwalk or along Cookman Avenue. The Brossard family will spend a few weeks at Brielle, N. J.

The St. Thomas Mission of Newark, N. J., enjoyed an excursion trip to Delaware Water Gap on Sunday, August 22d.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bloom are expected to leave August 27th for a two-weeks stay at Asbury Park, N. J.

Miss Mary Caplan is once more seen among the local deaf. She has been staying three weeks in Schenectady at the home of her parents.

Friends are beginning to make inquiries concerning the whereabouts of the Abe Krugers. They have not been seen or heard of for some time.

Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Braddock and little Margaret, have returned to the city from Mt. Pocono, Penna.

Every Tuesday mostly during the summer, quite a gathering of Gotham's deaf board the steamer for a day's sail to Bridgeport, Conn., and return. This sail is one of the most beautiful up Long Island Sound and affords all a day's relaxation, well spent.

EPHPHETA SOCIETY

The recent meeting of the society was well attended when one considers the brand of hot weather we have been having the past few weeks. Preliminary nominations for the office of Second Vice-President, made vacant by the death of Paul Di Anno, was in order. Joseph Dennen and Miss Mae Austra survived the balloting, with Miss Dorothy Wendlandt eliminated. The election will be held in September.

Herbert Koritzer presented a set of new laws designed to facilitate payment of sick benefits.

Joseph De Francesco is working overtime on the report of the Banquet Committee. He succeeded Mr. Di Anno in the eleventh-hour of the affair and had no chance to discuss the latter's accounts with him. But all is going on well.

Another important phase of the next business meeting will be the reading of the changes in the Constitution and By-Laws. This was held over since last Spring. They will be enlarged and made up to date, as is befitting such a large and dignified society as ours has come to be in recent years. The original one was printed on a postal-size card and has been followed to a large extent since, some thirty-five years.

There is now in progress in Brooklyn, at St. Brigid's Church, Linden Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, a three-day mission for the Catholic deaf of Brooklyn. It started Wednesday, the 25th, and will continue to Sunday morning, with a General Communion and communion breakfast at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Basil Ellard of St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, Canada, is giving it. Father Ellard is in charge of the deaf of that city and is certainly a very good sign-maker.

Father Ellard also gave a mission for the same length of time, beginning with the 11th, at St. Michael's Church in Flushing. It was very well attended. On Sunday, the closing day, about 100 were present to receive. Afterward there was a breakfast, and in the afternoon an outing at White-stone, L. I.

These two churches are centers for the Catholic deaf of these sections and are conducted by the International Catholic Truth Society. Each has two young priests in charge. They meet regularly twice a month.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Renner arrived back in New York City on the S.S. Seminole, on Tuesday morning, August 24th, after a very enjoyable stay in Florida, which turned out to be very much cooler than Manhattan during its recent hot spell. Mrs. Renner resided in Miami before and was glad to meet her many friends again, and there were several parties in her honor. During a week-end, Mr. Renner was the guest of Mr. Charles Schatzkin on a tour, going up and down both coasts and twice across the state, totaling nearly a thousand miles. As to the fishing, well, ask Mr. Renner—at a safe distance.

The Lutheran Guild for the Deaf held an all-day outing at Forest Park, L. I., on Sunday, August 15th, with a fair attendance.

A radio broadcast from Galveston, Texas, last Sunday, the 22d, announced that LeRoy Colombo, a deaf-mute, had won the half-mile swimming event, in a series of aquatic contests being held there.

Mr. James Ciccone, who left this city some two years ago and has been in Italy most of that time, returned to this country last week, glad to be back.

RESERVED FOR

ST. ANN'S FAIR

December 2-3-4, 1937

Particulars later

SEATTLE

The annual Seattle-Portland Mid-way Picnic held at Riverside Park, Centralia, July 31st-August 1st, had about 200 in attendance. Saturday afternoon friends greeted each other as they arrived until at eight o'clock at the Elks Club when various entertainment kept the guests amused. Interesting stunts by a middle-aged cowboy and his wife, were something out of the ordinary, and among the pictures exhibited was the movie star, son of the cowboy, now at Hollywood. Mrs. Knapton of Bellingham, gave a hula hula dance, and Glenn Preston, "The Parade" in signs. The rest of the evening was spent in dancing, especially by the younger set.

Sunday all day the merrymakers found plenty of fun, watching the men at softball games, different other games and swimming in the ice cold river. Drawing prizes according to the number held lasted over an hour and they were all fine, useful and tasty, such as towels, dishes, flashlight, candy bars and other little things. Committee in charge were Messrs. Wright, Bradbury, Spencer, Preston, Lowell of Tacoma, Sanders of Vancouver, Wash., and Charles Lynch, Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jack of Chehalis, had for their night guests, Mrs. Claire Reeves, Miss S. Mullin, and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wright. Mrs. Jack cooked a nice luncheon the noon the Wrights arrived there, and also the dinner in the evening and breakfast on Sunday morning. Mrs. Jack hustled and joked like a young woman.

From the Mid-way Picnic Mrs. T. A. Lindstrom of Salem, Ore., accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Wright back to Seattle. During her ten days' visit with the Wrights and Mrs. E. Bertram she received numerous invitations to dinners, parties and receptions, most of which she declined because of lack of time. At Mr. and Mrs. Horace Weston's attractive apartment in Kent, a bountiful appetizing dinner took place, August 7th, and the guests, Mrs. Lindstrom, Mr. and Mrs. True Partridge and Mr. and Mrs. Wright were taken to the fruit and vegetable freezing plant for an inspection, by Mr. and Mrs. Weston. They saw how freshly machine shelled peas were cleaned, sorted, bleached and frosted by about fifty men and women. In a room where the thermometer registered 15 above zero we could remain only a few minutes. Two men attired in winter clothing work there. Mrs. Lindstrom visited Mr. and Mrs. Claire's country home before going to the Weston's dinner.

Mrs. E. Bertram gave a little party, August 9th, in honor of Mrs. Lindstrom and presented her a guest's gift. Mrs. Pauline Gustin and Mrs. Editha Ziegler took prizes for pinochle.

Miss Genevieve Sink and Mrs. E. Ziegler entertained Mrs. Lindstrom with a little tea and dinner with bridge. We showed her the United States naval airport at Sand Point, the boulevards, bathing beaches and the business part of Seattle. Mrs. Lindstrom returned home August 11th. Come again and stay longer.

Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Gaertner of Oakland, and their two sons, lengthened their visit in Seattle from July 19th to August 9th. They had many friends who wanted to entertain them. The deaf people who had them for the night and for dinners were the Wrights, Kobersteins, Haires, Browns, and Mrs. E. Ziegler.

Sunday, August 8th, at the 15th anniversary of the building of the Lutheran Church, Rev. Gaertner assisted Rev. W. A. Westerman with an impressive sermon to about sixty deaf people. At the close of the service our former pastor, who built the church, gave an interesting talk for half an hour. At 6:30 a luncheon by the Ladies' Aid was served with Mrs. W. E. Brown as the chairman.

Out-of-town visitors attending the 15th anniversary were Mrs. T. A. Lindstrom of Salem; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lorenz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Huffman, Mr. Carter and a few others of Tacoma, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Frederickson of Everett.

The Gaertner family left August 9th, for Portland, to spend a couple of days with Rev. and Mrs. Eichmann. They visited several places of interest in Oregon, among which were Crater Lake and Oregon caves.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Koberstein tendered a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hammond of Los Angeles, August 12th, at their apartment. About fifteen were present and they were old friends of Charlie, who was known as "Baby" Hammond, at the Vancouver school under Ex-Supt. Jas. Watson. He was a handsome chubby little fellow, five years old, and we all loved to fondle him. That was long ago. Charlie and his wife went to Milwaukee, Wis., Sioux City and Chicago, meeting some of the visitors to the N. A. D. convention. Their plans are to visit Charlie's old home town, Tacoma, and Salem to see Prof. and Mrs. T. A. Lindstrom, old schoolmates. They plan stopping at the Vancouver school to see the bronze tablet of Mr. and Mrs. James Watson.

Mrs. John Hood had her second shower at Mrs. Meakin's home, August 9th. Eighteen ladies brought dainty gifts with which the recipient was much pleased.

Mrs. Violet Gillis Grant of far northern Canada, with her twins, visited her old home in Kent for a few weeks. She went to Vancouver, Wash., to see her two grown children by a former marriage, and returned to Canada. She was very glad to see the familiar faces of Mr. and Mrs. Claire Reeves and William LaMotte and said she and her husband hoped they will return to the Charmed Land—the Puget Sound country.

Glenn Preston finally went back home to his mother in Montana. He found jobs scarce in Seattle.

Charles Gunnaer, after 35 years working at the *Post-Intelligencer*, quit last month. The past several years he was seldom seen at our club or parties, but after this we hope to see more of him.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Koberstein greatly enjoyed the auto trip they took with Mr. and Mrs. True Partridge to the Seattle-Portland Mid-way picnic. The Partridges took a new route to show their guests more scenery and motored on the wrong highway, leading to Naches Pass.

Prof. and Mrs. W. S. Hunter had the pleasure of entertaining Mr. and Mrs. George Riley of Victoria, B. C., this summer at the Hunter's Den in the Olympic mountain.

Robert Rogers of Ellensburg, left his car at home, boarded a train to Wenatchee, where he visited Larry Belser at a hospital there after his operation for an old infection on his arm. Mr. Rogers continued his trip to Vancouver, B. C., and to Victoria. He called on Mr. and Mrs. George Riley and from there he journeyed to the Mid-way Picnic in Centralia.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kirschbaum motored to Yakima, Walla Walla, and Pendleton. They saw the famous Bonnaville Dam, and came by way of Vancouver to Centralia for the Mid-way picnic.

PUGET SOUND.

August 14th.

He Was Careful

"I hope, Mr. Clover, that you have seen to it that your cows haven't tuberculosis," said a lady to her milkman.

"And what may that be, ma'am?"

"Why, it is a disease, and the germs of it get into the milk."

"Lor, ma'am, I hope you don't think as I'd be guilty o' fetchin' you milk without first strainin' of it, ma'am!"

Detroit

Mr. Ed Adler, formerly of Philadelphia, Penna., was informed that his friends Mr. and Mrs. Emil Ladner of Berkeley, California, were taken to a hospital when they were hurt in an auto accident in Kansas. Mrs. Ladner was known as Miss Mary Blackinton of Detroit. They were married last June 19th. Mrs. Ladner is badly hurt, suffered a broken pelvis, arm and leg. She taught at the school for the deaf in Arkansas last year, and received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Galladuet College, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Stern of Flint, took their friends from Maryland to call on Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pastore on August 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. Len James are spending their vacation at Indianapolis, then they will visit their mother south of Indiana this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol Rubin are vacationing in Chicago, Ill., while the Cadillac Motor Co. plant closed for two weeks.

Mr. Thomas Kenney has returned from his two weeks vacation in Mississippi. He was at the N. A. D. convention in Chicago, Ill. The Bairds who he met in Chicago, accompanied him home in his car. They enjoyed their visit in Chicago.

Mrs. Thomas Kenney's mother and niece of Mississippi have been visiting with Mrs. Kenney for two weeks. Mrs. Kenney took them to Niagara Falls and Canada for a visit.

Messrs. Peter Bufala and Mr. Earl Lyons were at the Lutheran Church for the Deaf picnic on August 1st. Mr. Lyons is working in Dan Ulebreck's shoe repairing shop.

Mr. Paxton of Newark, N. J., took Mrs. M. Call and Mr. Paul Tarlen of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Dorothy Havens also of New York, in his car to the Chicago convention. They stopped in at the D. A. D. Club on August 1st, on the return trip.

About twenty-five Detroiters attended the N. A. D. Convention at Chicago, Ill. Messrs. Crittenden and Di Fazio went by airplane to Chicago and enjoyed the thrilling trip.

Rev. Mr. Smielau of Miami, Fla., conducted a service at Grand Rapids, Mich., on August 1st.

The Deaf Lutherans held a picnic at the Institute on August 1st. There was a fair-sized crowd present.

There will be a big picnic at Carpathia Park, 16-mile Road near Van Dyke, under auspices of the Detroit Association of the Deaf, Inc., on Sunday, September 5th. Twenty-five dollars in cash prizes will be given to lucky winners. Everybody is welcome. Rain or Shine.

Mr. Carl Schrieber, with Mr. and Mrs. Riedinger, Miss Jeannette May and the writer, made a trip to Flint on August 9th. They called on Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett and Mrs. Iva Leonard and visited the Flint Association of the Deaf Club hall.

Mr. George Tripp, president of the Michigan Association of the Deaf and the Manual Training teacher at the Michigan School for the Deaf, Flint, Mich., passed away on August 4th, after three months illness. His remains were put in a memorial vault in Glenwood Cemetery. His wife died several years ago as a result of an auto accident.

Mrs. John Berry was in Buffalo, N. Y., last month, and visited Mrs. Martha Davis, nee Zwika.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Hellers and sons, with daughter-in-law and grandsons, visited in Erie, Penna., last month.

MRS. L. MAY.

August 18th.

Greed distorts the vision of even the most careful investors.

RESERVED

BROOKLYN DIVISION, No. 23
Saturday Eve., February 12, 1938

Entertainment and Ball

Richmond, Va.

The bereaved mother of Robert Muckey wrote Mr. William McCannless, of Bert Adams Camp, Vinings, Ga., that he died August 11th, very suddenly from pneumonia developed by infection. Robert was the first of 26,926 Jamboree Scouts and leaders to die in the months since the Jamboree closing.

He was among the thirteen deaf Jamboree Scouts in the picture taken near the Lincoln Memorial. He was a student of the Maryland School, following his transfer there from the New Jersey School, when his father secured a better position in Maryland. Mr. McCannless was with him and Kenneth Brown while being placed under the leadership of the Washington Jamboree Scoutmaster with his Frederick troop scouts.

His going is a great blow to all the Jamboree Scouts who knew him. The Maryland School has lost one of its fine deaf Scouts. The writer extends to his bereaved family his deepest sympathy.

Miss Ida Cohen is now spending one month's vacation with her brother's family in Chicago. She has not been there since 1922, though a native of Chicago by birth. She will be glad to meet any deaf people there and also to attend the clubs of the deaf. She is staying at 109 Lorel Street.

It is a good news to hear that Miss Mamie Wallace, a manual teacher, and Miss Mae Ortt, the supervisor of little deaf boys of the Virginia School, have leased a nice apartment in New York City. They think it is worthwhile to see what New York is like.

Mr. Benton Mangrum, the all-around employee of the South Carolina School, was a visitor to Richmond for one week. He was sorry to learn the V. A. D. convention was over, as he missed it with great reluctance. Had he known the place and time, he would have been there, because his sister was there. His youngest brother, Otto, attended the convention for the week-end of July 31.

Miss Margaret Reneau, who has been doing housekeeping for Mrs. Elizabeth Bush for less than a year, is reported undecided whether to return to her brother in Philadelphia, Pa., or with her parents at their home in Alabama.

The remains of Mr. Dudley R. Cowles' aged mother, who died Thursday, July 15th, were buried in the cemetery near Toano, Va.

In commemoration of William Byrd who founded the city of Richmond, 200 years ago, the mammoth "Cavalcade of the Cavaliers" will be the biggest attraction to all visitors from all over the country. It will continue for two weeks, beginning September 12th. Don't forget that the great statesman, Patrick Henry, will be with the pageant visitors spiritually.

LOUIS COHEN.

August 18th.

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Canadian News

News items for this column, and subscriptions, may be sent to Mrs. A. M. Adam, 5 Fairholt Road N, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

HAMILTON

Amongst the many visitors to Canada from the States this summer were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clemens of Tonawanda, N. Y. Mr. Clemens has returned to duty with the Remington Rand Co., after a vacation which included a visit to Callander, Ont., to see the famous Dionne quintuplets. Since they were there, the visits of tourists have been cancelled temporarily, because of sickness among the babies.

Mr. and Mrs. Clemens spent most of their vacation at Milford Bay, Muskoka Lake. Accompanying them on their Canadian motor trip and camping with them were Mr. and Mrs. Grooms and their little daughter, Mary, of Toronto. On their way north they stopped to visit Mr. and Mrs. Gleadow for a brief stay and were unable to go to the picnic at Galt the following day. They reported having nice times with our people.

TORONTO

The sting of angered bees has no terror for Mrs. Colin McLean, who is now holidaying for six weeks on the bee and chicken farm of her brother, Mr. McDougall, at Limoges, in the vicinity of Ottawa. Apparently Colin is remaining behind in Toronto to perfect his rehearsals on first-aid treatment for bee bites, as he does not rejoin his better-half until her remaining fortnight of the visit. Mrs. McLean is quite an expert in canning fruit and pickles which fact makes her advent with the McDougalls a source of much rejoicing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gotthelf were in Muskoka Lakes for two weeks, staying in Mr. and Mrs. Hazlitt's cottage, which they rented for part of the month of July and August. Mrs. Gotthelf is staying there for one more week. During the absence of his masters, the Gotthelf's dog was a guest of the Humane Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Grooms, accompanied by Mr. Clemons of Buffalo, were on a motor trip, which brought them to Callander to see the famous quintuplets, but they met with disillusionment as they saw only four of the babies, because one, Marie, was confined in the hospital with a cold. The party were visiting Thomas Brown of Markdale, the day previous to his unexpected death.

Miss Florence Harris, the daughter of Mr. Frank Harris, was in Woodland Beach, near Georgian Bay for two weeks. What praises she had for the wonders of the Far North would fill the entire edition of the JOURNAL, so gifted and lavish is this lassie in the use of adjectives.

For undiluted pleasures of outdoor life, Rev. and Mrs. MacGowan headed for Grimsby Beach, the scene of Mrs. MacGowan's girlhood beach life. They have taken a cottage for a month's stay.

Mr. Clemons blew into Toronto in time to take in the August regular meeting of the Frats. He garnered a batch of useful ideas on developing the right kind of bait to lure new prospects to the Buffalo Division. We believe that his trip to Callander was made not only to get an eyeful of the celebrated quintuplets, but also to help him build up the psychology of lining up five new Frat applicants at one sitting. Here's hoping Mr. Clemon's trip will benefit him in every way and that his fondest dreams will be realized.

Miss Lucy Buchan completed her summer teacher's course early this month and is now taking things easy until the first week of September when duty calls her to the Manitoba School for the Deaf, where she will commence her second year as a successful teacher in a manual class. Miss Buchan spent a delightful week-end with Miss Jean Paterson at the latter's uncle's home at Oakville.

With great reluctance Mr. Peter Stewart found it necessary to wend his way back to Saskatoon to resume his teaching duties at the Saskatchewan School. Just prior to his trek westward he was, in company with Miss Jean Paterson, week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Peikoff at their cottage on Lake Simcoe. The party motored one Sunday to Ravenshoe, about ten miles south of Sutton, where they paid a surprise call on Mrs. Cumming, *nee* Miss Larsen, who used to be a teacher at the Winnipeg School for a good many years.

Ontario is everything it is cracked up to be the way handsome Leonard Downes, a visitor from Frederick, Md., describes the country where he tarried for three weeks during his August vacation as guest of Miss Iona Osborne. Leonard is chief supervisor of boys at the Maryland School for the Deaf, and is an ardent sportsman. He made an instant hit with everyone in Sutton, the scene of his stay, by his pleasing personality. There was genuine regret at his departure, but hope is expressed in the town that his future vacations will find him wending his way back to Sutton.

Announcement was made at the regular meeting of the Toronto Division, No. 98, N. F. S. D., on the first Saturday of this month by Bro. J. Shilton, of his intention to organize four new divisions in Ontario. Grand Vice-President Shilton was empowered by the Home Office to increase the number of divisions to five in order to comply with a new law recently passed by the Illinois Legislature. Under this legislation there must be five or more lodges or divisions in any province or state whose city is chosen as a convention center. Under Ontario can rise to the occasion Toronto would have to surrender the privilege of playing hosts to the 1939 convention. Previous to Bro. Shilton's announcement he had visited and secured the cooperation of fraters in Ottawa, Hamilton and Kitchener to set up new divisions in those cities. An additional division will be established in Toronto. Full details concerning this matter will be divulged at the September meeting of the Toronto Division.

Mrs. Anne Byrne is slowly recuperating from a serious bite on her right hand by a vicious police dog belonging to Mrs. Byrne's son residing in Streetsville. During her visit on this farm the dog displayed open hostility to his master's mother. The dog was always kept collared in the house. One morning when Mrs. Byrne was preparing breakfast in the kitchen her back was turned to the dog as she was tending the frying pan. Suddenly she heard a spine-creeping growl and turned around in the nick of time to instinctively shield her face with her arm as the dog leaped at her and tore into the flesh of her right arm. Hearing the unearthly din downstairs the son rushed downstairs and swooned at the gory sight of his mother. Another daughter also collapsed on the floor, but the youngest daughter had the presence of mind to administer first-aid treatment and summon a doctor. Mrs. Byrne had to be placed in the hands of specialists, who have succeeded in saving her arm, while the vicious dog was banished to Valhalla via the firing squad.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Tate, Jr., have evolved a new technique for spending their holidays. The Junior gets two weeks with pay every year. His family had a week's outing already before work beckoned the Junior who remained at his work-bench for a fortnight. This week the thermometer is rocketing upward and Junior has packed his holiday paraphernalia and is keeping cool on the shores of Lake Simcoe, at Sutton. Holidays by easy stages or on installment plan is the way the Tates describe their idea of an ideal vacation.

Here is a scoop—first-run story in this column—which should make Ripley gnash his teeth and turn purple with rage for its oversight. It was

a lovely and sunny day last week when Miss Florence Harris sauntered from her home bound for office work. At noon Heaven's artillery, taking note of what is happening in Shanghai, broke loose and drenched Toronto with a good blanket of downpour. Poor Florence, minus her umbrella, was caught in the sprinkler. When her dress got dry later in the afternoon her sleeves had shrunk 10 inches. Now Flo's crowd have suddenly developed a boom for shrink-proof dresses.

What is the most embarrassing moment of your life? You may have a good story to tell, but Mrs. Silas Baskerville's recent experience will make many "truth-stranger-than-fiction" tales sink into insignificance. The mood for shopping seized her one day last week and she promptly took her three-year-old boy with her to Simpson's Department Store. Now, Jimmy, who sports platinum blonde hair and the bluest pair of eyes you ever saw has a streak of boyish deviltry in his make-up, which requires overtime vigilance. While Mrs. Baskerville was taking out a purse from her handbag to pay the clerk, Jimmy revelling in the released grip on his hand, instantly disappeared among the crowd. A thorough search failed to locate Jimmy so the frantic mother appealed to the salesgirl for help in finding him. A floorwalker was rushed into action and Jimmy was found in half an hour with his impish grin and a wicked gleam in his eye. Taking no more chances on his deliberate rascality, Mrs. Baskerville took a firmer grip on the boy's hand as he was led through the revolving door. Somehow they got separated, so great was the crowd. But the mother laid hold of the boy's hand at the exit and led him two blocks en-route to a gas company to pay her gas bill. Pretty soon Mrs. Baskerville's maternal instinct told her that something must be wrong with the suddenly quiet behavior of Jimmy. Pausing, she took a good look at the boy whose hand was locked in hers. A sensation of dizziness was overpowering her. She was leading somebody's child, whose mother soon caught up with them and wrested him from Mrs. Baskerville who stood confounded. Recovering her self-composure, the desperate mother hastened to Simpson's to renew her search for Jimmy, but to no avail. Eaton's was the next place of investigation, but still Jimmy was missing. She made a hurried hunt in City Hall, but no Jimmy could be descried. Finally she decided to appeal to a policeman. Approaching one near Simpson's she was about to write on her pad when who do you think the cop was leading, but her own Jimmy, still carrying that devilish gleam in his eye and sporting a broad grin. Offering profuse thanks to the astonished cop for the sudden happy reunion, she boarded a train for home to recuperate from the tension.

WATERLOO COUNTY

Mrs. D. Rooney and Miss Egginton of Toronto, spent a few days with Mrs. Ida Robertson of Preston, after the Frat picnic at Galt.

Mrs. Liddy's son, Bob, had his tonsils removed at the Children's Hospital in Toronto a few weeks ago, and is getting on fine now.

Mrs. H. Mason of Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. Nahrgang, at their farm in Speedsville, for a month, and hopes that the country will suit her.

Clarence Nahrgang has got a good job as printer in Goble's printing office. He is glad to stay home for good and not return to school again.

Miss Ferguson of Smiths Falls, enjoyed a few days visit with relatives in Galt.

Mrs. Meyer invited about thirty deaf friends from Kitchener, Galt, Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford to a party at her lovely home near Kitchener, in honor of her son, Gordon's, birthday on August 7th. Baseball and other games were enjoyed and afterwards, Gordon was made the

recipient of many useful gifts, which Mrs. Nahrgang brought in the baby carriage. Two tables were set out with very tempting foods for supper, which everyone enjoyed and thanked Mrs. Meyer for her kindness.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Patterson and children of Galt, motored to Kirkwall Lake on Civic holiday, and enjoyed the lovely scenery of the north.

John Howe's father got a good job in Hamilton and he and his family moved there recently. John is a clever boy for his age and we will miss him and his smile!

Mr. McKay of Toronto, was here for a few days, probably looking for work, but we have not heard of him again.

Mrs. L. B. Moynihan motored to Guelph and Fergus recently, having dinner with her daughter, Mrs. Chester Nixon, and supper with friends in Elora.

Mrs. Harry Mason of Toronto, has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Nahrgang at Speedsville.

Miss Jessie Marshall is now housekeeper for Mr. William Hagen and family.

Mrs. Moynihan is visiting at Brantford, Grimsby and Hamilton.

The Deaf in Modern Industry

(Continued from page 2)

more speech."* This was subsequently disguised into, "Not more speech, but better speech."** Actually the emphasis remained the same, and to it can be traced our underpaid vocational teachers, our insufficient school hours devoted to vocational education, and our neglect and disrespect for vocational departments. Equally disastrous is the sacrifice of language development in the pupils in favor of a limited vocabulary of spoken English. Accordingly we find thousands of deaf people today who cannot read a newspaper intelligently, much less study the books and trade journals dealing with their individual occupations. When we reflect upon the dictum of Dr. John W. Studebaker, the United States Commissioner of Education, that "in a static civilization elementary schooling might be enough, but in our time, with its increasing tempo of change, only a lifetime of education will suffice"*** we may begin to realize how serious to the social effectiveness of the deaf this neglect of their language ability really is. I wish with all my heart that we had an American Association for the Promotion of Language and Vocational Training among the Deaf. Such an organization might accomplish more in a few years than all our thaumaturgical speech advocates ever dreamed of. One could wish that the thousand and one weird English dialects which some schools now impart to their deaf pupils could, by some magic, be transformed into as many occupational skills. Certainly society would benefit by the change.

* Dr. A. L. E. Crouter.

** Dr. Caroline A. Yale.

*** Quoted by the Reader's Digest for June, 1937, on its inside front cover.

What a salutary change we might hope to see if we would all try to grasp some of the progressive spirit of the chancellor of New York University: "The present tendency in some quarters is to knuckle under to defeatism. . . . Fortunately not all of our young people are contaminated by this paralysis; while some languish in the doldrums, others take advantage of the fresh winds of opportunity blowing from all points of the compass. Nor will they embark on an aimless, unfruitful voyage if educators consciously chart the newest lanes of opportunity, and devise a better system of vocational guidance which will enable young people to weigh their own interests and capacities in terms of modern occupations and opportunities that never before existed for the majority of mankind."*

* "New Frontiers of Youth," by Harry Woodburn Chase, in the Reader's Digest, June, 1937, page 28.

Is not the program set for us, then, sufficiently clear? We who are deaf need to unite for effective political action, for only in that way can we hope to obtain legislation that will create governmental agencies to study vocational opportunities suited to our capabilities, and effect placements. Then let our schools for the deaf do their part by divesting themselves of their shabby defeatist garments, and put on the armor of a modern curriculum,—one that will stress adequate written language, practical mathematics, and a vocational education that is not merely the cultivation of motor skill, but an actual training in an occupation having employment opportunities in the locality served by the school. With such a program in operation we may hope to see measurably improved the dreadful unemployment situation that afflicted our group not merely during the depression but for more than a decade. The aim must be, not to "restore the deaf to society," but to make them socially effective and individually content. God speed that day.

School for Deaf Student Tells of Thrilling Time at Jamboree

An account of his trip to the National Boy Scout Jamboree at Washington, D. C., has been written by George Elliott, ninth grade student at the Minnesota School for the Deaf. Scout Elliott's story is as follows:

"On June 25, 1937, I left for Faribault to wait for Mr. Peterson, the area executive. I arrived there at 7:30 P.M. Mr. Peterson came in his car and took me to Owatonna.

"On the way he asked me if I liked to go to Washington. I nodded my head and then we arrived in Owatonna. I stayed over night at Lee Ostrander's home there.

"The next morning, a train came and we were hitched on and then we started out. Before noon we reached Rochester and another car was hitched on. The name of the train was the Chicago and Northwestern. We ate dinner in the train and passed through a tunnel. In the afternoon we reached Winona and another car was hitched on. We passed on into Wisconsin and stopped at La Crosse.

"Another car was hitched on and we went to Madison. I saw the capital from the car window. Later we passed through two other tunnels and arrived in Chicago. We changed to the Baltimore & Ohio and proceeded toward Washington.

"As it grew dark I saw steel mills and the forges. The fires were very beautiful. Then I went to sleep. In the morning I woke up in eastern Ohio. Imagine going to sleep in Illinois and waking up in Ohio. It was much fun and later I read a novel I had bought in La Crosse.

"During breakfast we passed through two tunnels and later three more in Pennsylvania. Pretty soon we arrived at Harper's Ferry, the boundary of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. It is also the scene of John Brown's rebellion. We stopped and took some pictures.

"Then we passed through a tunnel. During the dinner time and after dinner we could see mountains. Tunnels were frequent. We had chicken, milk, potatoes and ice cream for dinner and supper.

"At 2:30 o'clock we arrived in Washington and went into the Union station, which is the finest in the world. We got in buses and went to our camp site.

"It was on Columbia Island not more than ten yards from the Potomac. We had a clear view of the Washington monument and the capitol. We set up our tents and settled down to work.

"We dug trenches around our tents. That night we felt our work justified, as it rained. After that we filled ticks with straw and got our cots which we set in our tents.

"Tuesday morning we got up and went to get the food for our breakfast. After breakfast we cleaned up our yard and burned up papers. In the afternoon we got our tables and put them together. Then we dug holes and set up the poles for our totems and then we put the totems on them.

"Wednesday morning after breakfast I went to visit Arlington cemetery with a group of boys. We walked through it and I saw rows and rows of graves of soldiers who had died in the wars. Then we went to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. There were two guards there and during my time there I saw them change routine.

"It looked beautiful standing there facing the capitol and the Washington monument. After a few minutes we went home to eat dinner.

"The next morning after breakfast we went to the Department of Agriculture building. They were giving some movies about forests fires, Boulder Dam, etc., and we stopped to see them. After the show we went home in a taxicab. That afternoon we went to the Smithsonian Institution where we saw many things, including the Spirit of St. Louis, the Winnie Mae,

flags of famous battles, locomotives, swords, china, guns, in fact almost everything under the sun. Then we went home and had supper.

"After supper I went to the airport with a couple of boys and watched the airplanes. There were lights on the wings and searchlights on the fuselage. After that I went back and went to bed.

"The next day I visited the capitol where I saw both the Senate chamber and the House of Representatives chamber. Also there were many pictures and other things in it. There were statues of famous men in many places, especially under the dome of the capitol. Then we went home and had dinner.

"After supper, nearly all the scouts assembled in the area for convocation, but my troop didn't go. The next day, after breakfast, we cleaned our tents and the yard. After dinner we went to the Hains Point landing and boarded a boat for Mount Vernon.

"We boarded the 'City of Washington' and steamed toward Mount Vernon. Washington looked beautiful in the distance, with the monument rising up and the capitol looked smaller. The next instant it was lost to view and nothing remained except the grassy, headland.

"We arrived at Mount Vernon and took several pictures. Then we explored the interior of the buildings. I saw the tomb of Washington and it was beautiful and impressive. Then we boarded a boat and proceeded homeward. Along the way, one of the boys lost his hat in the river, but recovered it.

"At home, we ate supper. I turned in right afterwards, because I was tired. The next morning a group of boys, including me, went to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and saw many things, including Dillinger's weapons, and a cast of his face. Then we went home and ate dinner.

"After dinner I went swimming and had a good time. After that I went home and read until supper. After supper I watched the fireworks over the arena.

"The next afternoon we went to the arena and stayed there all afternoon and evening until 9:30 o'clock. We were served supper, and just after supper we went up the Washington monument. I walked up, and rode down, just because it is so hard to go either up or down. I wished I'd waited for the elevator. Then we went down and the show started.

"It was long and very good. After that we went home and to bed.

"Wednesday night we went to the arena for the opening ceremonies and I saw many famous people, including James West, Walter Head, and others including Homer S. Cummings, the Attorney General.

"Thursday morning I saw President Roosevelt and his cabinet and almost all famous men in Washington. That afternoon I went to the White House with several other scouts. We saw part of the president's home and then went back to our tent.

"After dinner a group of boys including me went to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. We saw different kinds of bills and checks and certificates. Then we went home. That night I went swimming and visited the airport and cafes for the last time. Then I went home and to bed.

"The next morning we cleaned up the yard and had breakfast. That afternoon I went to the trading post and bought several things. Then I went home. The next morning we had to empty the ticks, take the cots away, and clean everything up. We had watermelon and cookies for dinner and then went to the station where we left for Minnesota.

"We traveled along the same route for two days and then arrived in Owatonna. I arrived at Mr. Elstad's home at 10:30 Sunday night.

The next morning I had breakfast, and then Mr. Elstad took me home."
—Faribault, Minn., Daily News.

All Angels' Church for the Deaf (Episcopal)

1151 Leland Ave. Chicago, Illinois
(One block north of Wilson Ave. "L" station, and one-half block west).

Rev. GEORGE F. FLICK, Priest-in-charge.
Mr. FREDERICK W. HINRICH, Lay-Reader
Church services, every Sunday at 11 A.M., Holy Communion, first and third Sundays of each month.

Social Supper, second Wednesday of each month, 6:30 P.M., with entertainment following at 8 P.M.

Get-together socials at 8 P.M., all other Wednesdays. (Use Racine Ave. entrance) Minister's address, 6336 Kenwood Avenue.

Central Oral Club, Chicago

Organized 1908—Incorporated 1925

The Oldest Club for the Oral Deaf in Chicago. Socials and Cards Second Sunday of each month from September to and including June. Entree: 7:30 P.M. Atlantic Hotel, 316 South Clark Street, Hall K, Mezzanine Floor. Convenient location and transportation.

Send all communication to Mrs. Sadie McElroy, 227 Englewood Ave. (Apt. 210), Chicago, Ill.

Chicago League of Hebrew Deaf

Organized December, 1924

Incorporated May, 1925

Club Rooms—2707 West Division St. Chicago, Ill.

The First and the Only Society of the Hebrew Deaf in Chicago

Socials and cards, first Sunday of each month from October to and including June. Literary and other special programs announced in the Chicago column from time to time.

Our Savior Lutheran Church

The Rev. Ernest Scheibert, Pastor

1400 N. Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Services—10:00 A.M., May to September; 2:30 P.M., October to April.

Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month. Preaching in speech and the sign-language. Hearing friends invited to special services. We preach salvation through faith in Jesus Christ.—"Come and we will do thee good."

SOCIETIES
The Silent Lutheran Club
Lutheran Deaf-Mute Ladies' Aid Society.

Silent Athletic Club, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa.

3529 Germantown Avenue

Club-rooms open to visitors during week-ends, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and during holidays.

Business meeting every second Friday of the month.

Socials every Fourth Saturday.

John E. Dunner, President. For information write to Morton Rosenfeld, Secretary, 4652 N. Camac Street, Philadelphia.

Hebrew Association of the Deaf of Philadelphia

Jefferson Manor at S. W., corner of Broad and Jefferson Streets.

Meets first Sunday evening of each month from 3 to 5:30 P.M.

Rooms open for Socials Saturdays and Sundays.

For information, write to Jacob Brodsky, President, or Mrs. Sylvan G. Stern, Secretary, 5043 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RESERVED

30th ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

Hebrew Association of the Deaf of Philadelphia

Saturday, December 18, 1937

Full particulars later

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St. Ann's Church for the Deaf

511 West 148th Street, New York City

Rev. GUILBERT C. BRADDOCK, Vicar

Church services every Sunday at 11 A.M. during June, July and August. Change to afternoon service, 4 P.M., will be made Sunday, September 12th.

Holy Communion, first Sunday of each month, 11 A.M.

Office Hours.—Morning, 10 to 12. Afternoon, 2 to 5. Evening, 7 to 9. Daily except Sunday.

Brooklyn Guild of Deaf-Mutes

Meets first Thursday evening each month except July, August and September, at St. Mark's Parish House, 230 Adelphi Street, near DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Benjamin Ash, Secretary, 1446 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Anna Feger, chairman of the Entertainments, wishes to remind all of the socials the last Saturday of each month. From the Nevins Street station (I. R. T. subway) or the DeKalb Avenue station (B. M. T.), take the DeKalb trolley car and stop at Adelphi Street.

Hebrew Assn. of the Deaf, Inc.

Temple Beth-El, 76th St., Cor. 5th Ave.

Meets Third Sunday at 8 P.M. of the month. Information can be had from Mrs. Tanya Nash, Executive Director, 4 East 76th Street, New York City; or Mrs. Joseph C. Sturtz, Secretary, 1974 Grand Ave., New York City.

Religious Services held every Friday evening at 8:30. Athletic and other activities every Wednesday evening. Socials First and Third Sunday evenings. Movies Third Wednesday of the month.

Brooklyn Hebrew Society of the Deaf, Inc.

Meets second Sunday of each month except July and August, at the Hebrew Educational Society Building, Hopkinson and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn.

Services and interesting speakers every Friday evening at 8:30 P.M., at the H. E. S.

English Class, every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 8 o'clock sharp, from September to May, at P. S. 150, Sackmao and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn.

Louis Baker, President; Louis Cohen, Secretary; 421 Logan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ephpheta Society for the Catholic Deaf, Inc.

St. Francis Xavier College, 30 West 16th Street, New York City

For any information regarding Ephpheta Society communicate direct to either:

George Lynch, President, 712 East 237th St., New York City.

Catherine Gallagher, Secretary, 129 West 98th Street, New York City.

The Theatre Guild of the Deaf

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For information write to: J. P. McArdle, Secretary, 419 West 144th Street, New York City. Send membership fees to Henry Stein, Jr., 175 West 93d Street, New York City.

Deaf-Mutes' Union League, Inc.

Club Rooms open the year round. Regular

meetings on Third Thursday of each month, at 8:15 P.M. Visitors coming from a distance of over twenty-five miles welcome. James H. Quinn, President;

Joseph F. Mortiller, Secretary, 711 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Special Employment Service for the Deaf

In New York City three schools for the deaf, New York School, Lexington School and St. Joseph's School, maintain a Special Employment and Vocational Counseling Service for the Deaf. This service is in cooperation with the New York State Employment Service at 124 East 28th Street, New York City. Miss Margaret B. Helmle, the Special Representative, is in charge.

Office hours are Monday and Wednesday from 9 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M., also Fridays from 9 to 11 A.M., without appointment. Appointments may be made for other days by letter or telephone. If you are working and wish to talk about your job with Miss Helmle, she will be glad to see you after working hours, by appointment.

Miss Helmle will be glad to consult with any deaf person needing assistance in employment, work problems, vocational training advice, or any other problem you may wish to discuss with her. She may be able to help you settle misunderstandings and difficulties regarding your work, salary, or any other troubles that may need adjusting, so that you will be able to keep your job.